

- Sugar is the most political commodity traded
- Sugar is produced by 120 countries

● The Sugar Industry is considered to be multifunctional activity:

- Employment
- Environment
- Renewable energy source

● Fair Trade must provide well for:

- The Producer
- User as intermediate material
- Consumer of product

EU/ACP Trading Arrangement, USA TRQ
Regime also does that.

Both regimes provide stability to sugar.

- Caribbean sugar producers are committed to remain in the Sugar Cane Industry, embarking on diversification.

- Provisions in the Doha Development Round must be honoured particularly regarding consideration for small vulnerable economies seeking sustainable development

- Some preference in trading arrangements is unavoidable.
- The volume of preference trade for such economies has no real impact on the wider world trade.

- In whatever forum sugar is finally negotiated, it must be identified for what it means to most countries.

- FTAA - Put sugar on table for consideration.

- Bilateral - Put sugar on table always, bearing in mind each country's peculiar dependence on this industry.

● WTO ruling encourages the EU to honour its international commitments to developing countries eg. sugar protocol provides for:

- Guaranteed access
- Agreed annual tonnage
- Guaranteed price negotiated annually
- Of an indefinite duration

- Current EU/ACP arrangements is thirty (30) years old.
- Current US TRQ programme quite similar in provision.

- Provisions for fair trade in sugar is a must in all trade arrangements, leading up to WTO final decisions on agreement in overall trade in agriculture.

- An acceptable agreement for trade in sugar will set the tone for other trade agreements in agriculture under WTO supervision.